

## Toxicity Statements:

1. Benzene: The primary target organs for acute exposure are the hematopoietic system (organs involved in the production of blood), nervous system, and immune system. The primary target for adverse systemic effects of benzene following low-level chronic exposure is the hematological system. Benzene is associated with leukemia, especially acute myelogenous leukemia. Benzene exposure may also be associated with reproductive and developmental effects based on animal studies. Benzene is classified by EPA as a known human carcinogen
2. Chloroform: Breathing chloroform can cause dizziness, fatigue, and headaches. Breathing or ingesting chloroform over long periods of time may damage your liver and kidneys. Rats and mice that ate food or drank water with chloroform developed cancer of the liver and kidneys. It can cause sores if large amounts touch your skin. Chloroform is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen.
3. 1,2-dichloroethane: Breathing or ingesting high levels of 1,2-dichloroethane can cause damage to the nervous system, liver, kidneys, and lungs and may cause cancer. 1,2-dichloroethane is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen.
4. Methyl Ethyl Keytone (MEK): The health effects from exposure to MEK are irritation of the nose, throat, skin, and eyes. If MEK is breathed along with other chemicals that damage health, it can increase the amount of damage that occurs. Serious health effects in animals have been seen only at very high levels. When breathed, these effects included birth defects, loss of consciousness, and death. When swallowed, rats had nervous system effects including drooping eyelids and uncoordinated muscle movements. Mice who breathed low levels for a short time showed temporary behavioral effects. Mild kidney damage was seen in animals that drank water with lower levels of MEK for a short time. EPA has determined that data are inadequate for an assessment of the human carcinogenic potential of MEK.
5. Tetrachloroethylene: Exposure to very high concentrations of tetrachloroethylene can cause dizziness, headaches, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness, and death. Irritation may result from repeated or extended skin contact with it. The health effects of breathing in air or drinking water with low levels of tetrachloroethylene are not known. EPA has not assessed the carcinogenicity of tetrachloroethylene.